# Nippon Times

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## NIPPON SPEARHEADS SWIFTLY ADVANCING ON BASE AT PAOKING

### Japanese Reported 25 Kilometers From Vital Advance Position of U.S. Air Force

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 8.—Paoking, strategic advance base of the China-based American air force in Hunan Province, is now on the verge of collapse, being pressed by the Japanese Forces which have advanced to a point only 25 kilometers away.

The Japanese Forces, striking westward and inflicting smashing blows on the enemy 74th and 10th armies in the mountain areas, west of Hengyang, reached a line, 25 kilometers west of Paoking early yesterday morning. At present they are continuing their lightning advance along the road leading to Paoking.

Due to the furious thrust of the Japanese, Paoking which is the only remaining U.S. air base in Hunan Province except for Chihkiang, an important base of the enemy 24th Group Army, is now on the point of collapse.

Determined to smash the enemy force at Paoking, Japanese Attack Units are continuing their speedy advance, meanwhile repulsing the tenacious resistance of the enemy ground force and the China-based American air force.

**U.S. Air Force Active**

Apparently embarrassed over the loss of its various important anti-Japanese resistance bases such as Changsha and Hengyang in close succession since the commencement of the Japanese Hunan campaign, the U.S. air force in China has been and is carrying on desperate counter-attacks by mobilizing all its available aircraft. However, against this persistent enemy movement, crack Units of the Japanese Ground Forces are putting up a gallant fight, inflicting heavy damage on the enemy. As a matter of fact, since the commencement of the large-scale campaign toward the end of May up to September 6, the Japanese Ground Units had shot down 71 enemy planes, including four probables.

**Chiyang Occupation Told**

Our swift-footed Units, as already reported, while giving a hot chase to the enemy's 46th Army which was in a state of utter confusion, occupied Chiyang, a point of high strategic importance on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway before daylight on September 5.

As they entered Chiyang the units found a quantity of machine tools in big heaps here and there and seized them.

These tools had been brought by the enemy to the city from Hengyang before the latter walled city fell to the Japanese, and at the time of their capture by the Japanese they were waiting for transport to western regions.

It is clear that in his hurry to escape from the sudden and deliberate Japanese attack the enemy had no time in which to remove or destroy the vast stores of machine tools.

The great majority of the tools were found to have been made in America.

**Chungking Admits Reverses**

Domei

CANTON, September 8.—The Japanese Forces have pierced Lingling and the Chungking forces are rapidly retreating toward the Tungan area, according to a report reaching here from Chungking.

## GANDHI-JINNAH MEETING LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED

### Mahatma Adamant Unless Hindu Students Withdrawn From Picketing His Home

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—Mahatma Gandhi is today threatening to postpone his talk tomorrow with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, unless the Hindu students from Bengal picketing his home at Wardha are withdrawn, it was reported today from Bombay.

Gandhi told the students, "If you thus prevent me, I will have to wire that I was arrested and so the meeting must be postponed."

The students have been picketing Gandhi's home for some days hoping to dissuade him from meeting Jinnah or agreeing to the proposal of partitioning India.

## BULGARIA ENTERED BY SOVIET TROOPS

### Red Army Advancing Toward Aegean Sea—Anti-Axis Forces Land in Former Yugoslavia

Domei

BUDAPEST, September 8.—The Soviet radio tonight announced that Soviet troops entered Bulgaria from Dobruja without encountering any resistance today at 9:30 a.m.

This report was also confirmed today by the Supreme Red Army Headquarters in an announcement which stated that Red Army forces had entered Bulgarian territory.

**Reach Black Sea Coast**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The Soviet forces, breaking through the Bulgarian frontier, advanced into Bulgaria and simultaneously drove forward to Varna, the pivotal harbor on the Black Sea coast, and also to Ruschuk on the opposite side of Giurgiu, the Soviet Board of Information announced in its official communique issued today, according to a report available here.

The Soviet army is said to be attempting to advance toward the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic Sea, but no resistance appears to be put up by the Bulgarian army. A Reuter dispatch from Moscow states that the vanguard of the Soviet army has already reached a point 95 miles northeast of Sofia. Meanwhile, an A.P. dispatch from London reveals that the anti-Axis units landed on the western bank of the Adriatic Sea of the former Yugoslavian territory, are advancing toward the Danube River, together with the guerrilla forces under the command of General "Tito" Brovovitch, in order to fight side by side with the Soviet army for the first time since the outbreak of the present war.

**Soviets Consider Request**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The Soviet Government has decided to consider the Bulgarian request for armistice in view of Bulgaria's declaration of war on Germany, Moscow radio said tonight.

**Bulgaria Declares War**

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—The Bulgarian Government has decided to declare war on Germany, a Government proclamation declared today, according to a Sofia dispatch. The announcement added that a state of war has been proclaimed in Bulgaria.

## 15 COAL MINES SEIZED

### Pits Lying Idle by Strike Ordered Taken Over by Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—President Roosevelt today ordered the seizure of 15 more coal mines shut down by striking supervisory workers, bringing the total mines under Government control in Pennsylvania and West Virginia to 33, according to a Washington dispatch. Five additional idle mines are expected to be taken over soon, the report added.

Meanwhile, a Detroit dispatch said that 240 striking maintenance workers suspended the production of B-29 super-fortresses' parts and caused 11,000 workers to be sent home from the Briggs Manufacturing plant.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 5.—Eighty-four coal mining districts in western Pennsylvania voted to join in the walkout following the strike of the supervisors, the International News Service reported today, according to a Pittsburg dispatch. The supervisors inspect the mines each day before the miners go to the pits.

## ANTI-AXIS ADVANCES NEAR REICH BORDER FROM THREE POINTS

### Eisenhower's Forces Moving Into Position to Launch Attack on Siegfried Line

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—General Dwight Eisenhower's forces have advanced to within 25 miles of the German frontier at three points along the 200-mile assault front between Liege in Belgium and Metz, according to frontline reports.

It appears that the anti-Axis forces are now moving into a position to open a major assault against the Siegfried Line despite the fact that the Germans are hitting back with all their might and keeping up a drumming artillery fire which is making progress slow and costly.

Although the final phases of the onslaught against the German west wall is shrouded in secrecy by General Eisenhower, the following facts were disclosed:

**Patton's Army Advance**

1. Lieutenant - General George Patton's American 3rd Army poured troops over the five bridgeheads across the Moselle River in Eastern France in the face of a storm of German fire.

2. The British 2nd Army cracked the German's Albert Canal line in northern Belgium.

3. The American 1st Army led by Lieutenant-General Courtney Hodges captured Huy on the Meuse and moving toward the fortress area of Liege in Belgium is aiming for Aachen.

4. The American 7th Army under Lieutenant-General Alexánder Patch closed in from the Mediterranean on Besancon, 50 miles from the German border.

General Eisenhower has ordered a cloak of secrecy thrown over the news of the operations of his armies and his purpose is obvious. The Germans will have to figure out where along the entire 500-mile Western Front from Holland to Switzerland the main invasion blow will be launched.

Meanwhile, it is reported that American and British heavy bombers heaved shattering loads of explosives on the rear nerve centers of the Siegfried Line which has been the preludes to nearly all major anti-Axis offensives.

**British Attempts Foiled**

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Repeated attempts by British troops to cross the Albert Canal to the north was again frustrated yesterday. Main forces of the British 2nd Army concentrated for a large-scale attack in the area northeast and east of the Antwerp-Louvain line against the bend of the Albert Canal between Antwerp and Hasselt. Until now the enemy has been able to push only one prong across the canal where heavy fighting is continuing.

Further to the south, the right wing of the American army which has been strengthened considerably gained some ground toward the east from the Namur area and drove a wedge into the area north of Liege and also another one into the area south of that town.

Certain slackening of enemy pressure was noted along the central Meuse between Dinant and Sedan. The Americans have brought further formations across the stream but so far they have only made local thrusts into the Ardennes which were halted.

**Repulsed Near Metz**

Meanwhile, heavy fighting in northwestern and western forefield of the Metz fortress continued with increasing grimness and so far, the American 3rd Army has not made any headway there. West of Metz repeated American thrusts were repulsed with heavy losses. The small town of Gravelotte was temporarily encircled but energetic German counter-attacks pierced the enemy ring and relieved the defenders who for several hours had withstood severe concentric attacks.

Also at Pont-a-Mousson, the Americans were prevented from expanding their bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Moselle River despite their strenuous efforts and two attempts to cross the river yesterday were smashed.

There is no doubt that German resistance is stiffening along the entire front especially between Meuse and Moselle where the fighting has entered a stage of unprecedented tenacity.

After days of lively mobile fighting, scattered focal points are beginning to develop into a definite frontline. The line at present runs from Antwerp to Louvain and along the Meuse River from Namur to Sedan in Belgium. Then running into French territory the line begins from east of Verdun past Pont-a-Mousson to Toul and into Plateau-de-Langres where Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz, Commander of the Reich Army in South France, has brought up his army from southwest France to Dijon, Langres and Belfort areas where he is guarding the Burgundy gate to Reich territory.

**Drive Into Besancon**

Yesterday's enemy thrust into the Besancon area was his first attack on this newly established front. Enemy pressure was also directed against the German barrier positions in front of the Burgundy gate. Apart from insignificant local breaches, all enemy attempts to cross the Doubs River in the Besancon area were unsuccessful.

In the Franco-Italian border district, the American 7th Army pressed against the fortified places on the frontier. Attacks were carried out below Little St. Bernard and along the Durance in the direction of Mont Genis. After hours of fighting their attacks collapsed in the face of German fire.

## *Promise of Independence to East Indies By Koiso Seen Clever Stroke of Strategy*

Domei

ZURICH, September 8.—Prime Minister General Koiso's announcement that Japan intended to recognize the independence of the former Netherlands East Indies attracted wide-spread attention here as it coincided with the impending entry of the Anglo-American forces into Holland.

Observers of Asiatic affairs described it as a clever stroke of combined military and political strategy which places anti-Axis coalition in a difficult position in regard to Asiatic peoples as the realization of the Japanese promise will take the wind out of the sails of the anti-Axis who contend they are waging an anti-Japanese war to free Asiatic peoples from Japanese hegemony.

Instead of being "liberators" the Anglo-Americans with their Dutch and De Gaullist allies are seeking to turn back the clock in Asia by restoring the old colonial order.

It is being noted that Holland has not been placed in the same position as Britain in relation to Burma. That is she must either promise to recognize Netherlands East Indian independence, thereby losing her Asiatic empire which she exploited in order to keep her metropolitan population in comfort, or refuse it, and thereby automatically augment the ranks of Japan's supporters among her former subjects who will be fighting not only for the ideal of Greater East Asia co-prosperity, but for their own freedom as well.

Japan's action if it does not remain an empty gesture, but is quickly realized, should increase anti-Axis difficulties in waging the Greater East Asia War.

## PEACE TALK BEGUN BY SOVIET, RUMANIA

### U.S., British Envoys Taking Part in Armistice Negotiations Under Way at Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—Armistice negotiations between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States on the one side and the Rumanian Government on the other have begun at the Kremlin, according to a Moscow report.

Britain and the United States were represented by Ambassadors to Moscow Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and W. Averell Harriman respectively. Negotiations, the report stated, are being conducted by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

**Declares War on Hungary**
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—Rumania has declared war against Hungary and fighting is now under way in Transylvania, the border province between the two nations, according to a Bucharest report.

**Soviet Commissars Arrive**

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—A group of Soviet commissars has arrived in Bucharest, according to a Daily Telegraph report. It said that one Soviet commissar was attached to the Rumanian police headquarters and Soviet control officials were likewise attached to the Rumanian taxation offices.

## DUTCH ISSUES DISCUSSED

### Seyss-Inquart Sees Rotterdam Mayor on Food Problem

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reich Commissioner in Dutch Territories, held a long conference with the Mayor of Rotterdam and the city's commissar and subsequently with the head of the Dutch National Socialist Movement, it was officially announced today.

The report said that negotiations dealt mainly with problems of provisioning rural and urban population and measures necessary to overcome the difficulties which have arisen as a result of the critical traffic situation.

## BATTLE CONTINUING IN WARSAW SECTOR

### Raging Also in Front of Rumanian Frontier With Hungarians Taking Offensive

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—Two large battle areas, northeast of Warsaw and on the German southern area in front of the Rumanian frontier continued to be the only focal points of the fighting on the Eastern Front yesterday.

Between the Bug and Narev, the Soviets again launched another big break-through attempt. After failing to achieve an operative success even with the reckless employment of four armies, the Soviets shifted the focal point of their pressure against the lower reaches of the Narev. Here again the Soviets employed their reserves to force a crossing of the river and to expand their bridgeheads on the opposite river bank. Although the fighting has increased in intensity, the Soviets thus far have not succeeded in crossing the river with further formations, expanding their bridgeheads or in smashing the German front at any point.

While their outflanking operation southwest of Warsaw failed again, Soviet pressure to force a break-through to the East Prussian border with all available forces continues to exist. Though the bulk of this force has been badly smashed, further renewed attacks also east and northeast of East Prussia must be expected shortly.

Severe fighting also developed in the Carpathians. In Eastern Carpathians, in the face of tenacious German and Hungarian resistance, the Soviet forces have made no headway in the mountain passes despite relentless attacks.

Southeast of Siebenbuergen, the Hungarian troops mainly are engaged in front of their borderline in the offensive against the Rumanians. Although Rumanian resistance has stiffened, they have not made any attacks of their own, but confine themselves to warding off the Hungarian attacks.

**Bug-Narev Fight Rages**

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—With growing intensity far overshadowing the fighting in the Rumanian-Hungarian border district, Red Army forces yesterday continued their pressure in the area between the Bug and Narev where for five days past the Soviets have been pounding the German lines with massed crack divisions for a break-through to East Prussia.

Fighting was particularly heavy around Ostrolenka on the eastern bank of the Narev. The bitterly-contested town changed hands several times in the course of furious fighting, but was finally lost to the Soviets. A number of Soviet tanks were destroyed and their bridgeheads on the west bank of the river could not be expanded despite continuous attacks.

Nevertheless, continuation of this battle is expected and indications of pending fresh attacks are increasing daily. Shifting of troops and concentration of infantry divisions and tank formations have been observed especially east of the East Prussian border and behind the Soviet lines in the Baltics.

In the other sectors of the Eastern Front from the Gulf of Finland to the Carpathians, only fighting of local nature was reported. In Warsaw, the Vistula quarter of the city is now being mopped up following the suppression of the uprising in the old parts of the town.

In the Rumanian-Hungarian border district, the fighting which has been rendered insignificant remained in favor of the Germans and Hungarians. Everywhere, Soviet attacks were repelled in counter-thrusts.

Hungarian counter-attacks in southern Siebenbuergen were successful despite growing Rumanian resistance, while German troops in southeast Siebenbuergen and eastern Carpathians warded off all Soviet attacks.

## EXTRA WAR BUDGET APPROVED SATURDAY BY HOUSE OF PEERS

### All Efforts Being Taken to Step Up Munition Production, Koiso Tells Diet

The House of Peers unanimously approved the Extraordinary Supplementary Military Expenditure bill of ¥25,000,000,000 at its plenary session held at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

The Budget Committee of the Upper House met in full session at 10 a.m. the same day to deliberate on the Extra War Budget bill which the Lower House had also passed. The committee heard explanations by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai. The committee unanimously approved the bill and adjourned.

The House met in plenary session at 3 p.m. and passed the same bill as reported by the chairman of the Budget Committee.

**Kogure Interpellates**

There was no plenary session of the House of Representatives on Saturday. The House Budget Committee sat in full session at 9 a.m. Representative Budayu Kogure interpellated on munitions production. Pointing out that there was much more to be desired toward unifying the armaments production front, Mr. Kogure wanted to know what plans the authorities had in mind in that respect.

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, in reply, testified that the administrative machinery for production of air arms had been unified at the time of the establishment of the Munitions Ministry last fall and that with regard to raw materials and secondary manufactures, the readjustment in the issuance of orders had been undertaken since January this year. In view of the necessity of shifting the supervision of the production and procurement of materials for munitions to the charge of the Munitions Ministry, the authorities concerned are deliberating on the matter, the Prime Minister revealed.

The committee went behind closed doors from 10:40 to 11:45 a.m. to hear Foreign Minister Shigemitsu explain the recent international situation.

Representative Kogure resumed his interpellation. Pointing to the ever increasing amount of imports to Japan from China and Manchoukuo, he suggested that the railroads in Chosen be converted into double-track lines. He also asked to know the Prime Minister's view regarding the fact that bureaucracy has constituted the greatest defect in Japan's administration.

**To Shift Installations**

The Prime Minister replied that in view of the shortage of shipping, importation of goods from China and Manchoukuo now depended more on the route through Chosen. Revealing that imports from the Continent constitute one-sixth of the total transit in Chosen, he said that he intended to mobilize labor and materials for converting the Chosen railway into a double-track line. For this purpose, agreement has been reached to shift to Chosen a part of the installations of the South Manchuria Railway existing south of Mukden, the Prime Minister declared.

Admitting that Government policies have often failed to be executed satisfactorily in the lower branches of the administration, the Prime Minister voiced his willingness to exert his best to remedy this tendency.

## Form Tank-Busting Units

Domei

BERLIN, September 8.—New German divisions formed during recent weeks include special tank-busting units equipped with all the most up-to-date weapons for close range fighting. These units consist only of volunteers between the ages of 17 and 39. The formation of these special units is an innovation within the German armed forces.

## *Count Matsudaira, Head of Upper House, Said Critically Ill*

**Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, is reported to be in a critical condition. Due to a cold, Count Matsudaira refrained from attending the Diet session and had been confined to his villa at Karuizawa where he became critically ill on Saturday morning. Secretary Kokusaku Ishibashi of the House of Peers, the same day, hastened to Karuizawa to inquire after his health, but anxiety is being felt because of his advanced age.**

## JAPANESE AIR UNITS BLAST OWI AIRFIELD

### 6 Large Enemy Planes Damaged and Military Installations Set Ablaze at Wiak Base

Units of the Japanese Air Force stormed over Owi airfield in the southern part of Wiak Island on the night of September 6. Completely covering the runway and shelter section, northwest of the airfield, with intense bombings, the Japanese damaged six large enemy planes and set ablaze military installations at one place.

On their return trip, one of the Japanese planes encountered a formation of four enemy P-47 fighters. In the ensuing combat, the Japanese plane received 20 bullets on its right wing as well as on the right part of its engine, but diving into the thick clouds, the crew members succeeded in extinguishing the fire and returned to their base safely.

**Enemy Warship Struck**
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 9.—Japanese Forces on Wotje Island of the Marshall group spotted one enemy cruiser approaching the island on the morning of September 7. Launching vigorous attacks, the Japanese scored several direct hits upon the enemy warship which fled enveloped in smoke.

**Menado Raiders Repulsed**
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 9.—A formation of about 60 anti-Axis planes attempted to attack Menado, on the northern tip of Celebes Island on the morning of September 7. The Japanese quickly counter-attacked and repulsed all the raiders.

Intercepting a group of about 50 enemy planes comprising B-24's, B-25's and P-38's that attacked the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island on the afternoon of September 7, the Japanese Units on the spot, shot down several B-24 bombers in the ensuing fight. The rest of the enemy planes fled in confusion.

## JAPANESE AIR UNITS DOWN THREE RAIDERS OF ANSHAN

### Two Enemy Machines Returning From Manchoukuo Damaged Over Changte

A Japanese air unit in China damaged eight enemy planes (whereof four fled toward the southwest emitting black smoke) in the skies over Kaifeng in intercepting a formation of the China-based U.S. air force on its way to raid Anshan and Penhsihu in Manchoukuo on September 8. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Meanwhile, catching up with another wave of the enemy machines on its return from the raids on Anshan and Penhsihu, Japanese Wild Eagles shot down three enemy aircraft (one probable) and damaged two others in furious combat above Changte.

In parallel with the aerial assaults against Anshan and Penhsihu, several B-29 bombers, in two waves, on the morning and afternoon of September 8 came attacking Hantan, Chengchow and Sinhsiang in Honan Province and Tehsien in Shantung Province. Promptly contacting the enemy raiders, Japanese air units shot down one B-29 and damaged another. In one day, Japanese air units thus downed four B-29's and damaged 11 others on the China continent.

## Finns to Evacuate

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—Finnish authorities advised the population of northern Finland to be ready for evacuation, says a Swedish broadcast.

## SHIGEMITSU SPEAKS ON INTERESTS BINDING NIPPON AND SOVIETS

### Foreign Minister Also Explains Japan's War Aims Before House Budget Session

Relations between Japan and the Soviet Union will be satisfactory if there is mutual trust between the two countries.

This statement was made by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Saturday in his reply to an interpellation by Representative Yusuke Tsurumi, who asked about the existing relationship of Japan and the Soviet Union and the Government's outlook on future relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's answer was to the following effect:

"Japan and the Soviet Union are contiguous, geographically, and today they are in a relation of neutrality. This relation stands on the Neutrality Pact. But, it is dictated by the relation of interests between the two countries.

"The idea of Japan is to maintain the relations of neighborliness and friendship with all neutral countries. As regards relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, which are adjacent countries, I think that they will be satisfactory if there is mutual trust between them."

**War Aims Explained**

Japan's war aims were also elucidated by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in reply to Mr. Tsurumi's interpellation. He said:

"The current war was forced on Japan by the perfidious attempt of America and Britain to deprive her of her rightful place among the nations of the world. To Japan it is a war for self-existence and self-defense. That is why she is carrying on a life-or-death struggle, staking her national fortune. Whether or not international justice shall prevail and a permanent peace can be firmly established in the world depends entirely on the outcome of this war.

"It is Japan's war aim to crush the enemy's inordinate ambition of world-wide monoply and domination, to remove international prejudices, excluding none, and cooperating with all, and thus to realize universal amity and friendship, such as will enable each and every nation to have its proper place in the world.

"A happy era of liberation from the age-long Anglo-American aggression and exploitation is now dawning upon Asia. The defense of East Asia has been secured and the task of its reconstruction is under way. The guiding principles are clarified in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration adopted on November 6 of last year. The objectives of Japan in the construction of Greater East Asia are covered completely by that Declaration. They are our war aims and can be summarized under the following five points:

"1. Among all nations and states the relations of good friendship and neighborliness are to be developed on a basis of political equality and economic reciprocity, so that a world of perfect harmony and mutual assistance may be realized and permanent peace established.

"2. All nations and peoples should have each its proper place in the world.

"3. Sovereignty and independence should be mutually respected by all countries, large and small. The forms of government and the guiding national principles, being domestic questions, each country is to choose its own, entirely free from interference by other countries.

"4. In the economic field the principle of cooperation and open-door policy should be practised by all countries with a view to contributing to universal fraternity and realize the freedom of commerce and communication as well as mutual utilization of natural resources, on a footing of reciprocity.

"5. All countries should collaborate in order to promote cultural intercourse, since the correct understanding of one another's culture and civilization contributes to the peace and progress of the world."

**Tsurumi Interpellates**

After the Lower House Budget Committee had resumed its session at 1:05 p.m. on Saturday, Representative Tsurumi sounded the opinion of the Prime Minister regarding the publicity campaign. Declaring that the time has arrived for Japan to launch a positive diplomatic offen-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

# U.S. PLANES BOMB S. MANCHOU AREAS

### 6 Raiders Downed by Japanese —Minor Damage Reported at Anshan and Penhsihu

Domei

HSINKING, September 8.—The Kwantung Army Headquarters made the following announcement at 7 p.m. today.

"More than 100 planes of the American air force in China attacked Anshan and Penhsihu at about 1:30 p.m. on September 8. More than three of the enemy planes were shot down. Our side suffered more or less damage on the ground."

**Blast Furnaces Intact**

A formation of 106 planes of the China-based U.S. air force, with B-29's as its mainstay, attacked southern Manchoukuo this afternoon. One group of 98 planes carried out blind bombings over the Anshan area while the remainder attacked the Penhsihu area with the steel works there as its main objective.

Furiously counter-attacked by Japanese Units on the spot, the enemy resorted to indiscriminate bombings from a high altitude and then took to flight. Despite the attacks, the blast furnaces at both Anshan and Penhsihu remained intact with slight damage restricted to some minor installations at the plants and certain thoroughfares.

The damage is now being speedily repaired with activities at both plants continuing at full blast. Thus, the impudent enemy attempts proved complete failures.

Three enemy planes were ascertained, by 7 p.m. today, to have been downed by the Japanese. Further details on the results of the encounter are now being checked up.

**U.S. Army Announces Raid**

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—The headquarters of the 20th Air Force of the United States Army officially announced that the American air force in China raided Anshan and Penhsihu with an air unit mainly consisting of B-29 heavy bombers, according to Washington dispatches.

The American announcement briefly said: "A formation of B-29 Super-Flying Fortresses bombed the industrial areas in Manchoukuo on September 8." No disclosures were made as to the losses suffered, the number of participating planes, nor the places bombed. The American announcement is nothing more than a repetition of the announcement made by the Japanese side.

### *Shigemitsu Speaks On Interests Binding Nippon and Soviets*

(Continued From Page 1)

sive and that all outstanding statesmen of the world have been active in verbal warfare, Mr. Tsurumi suggested that the Government clarify Japan's objective in the current war which this country was compelled to wage in order to defend her very existence.

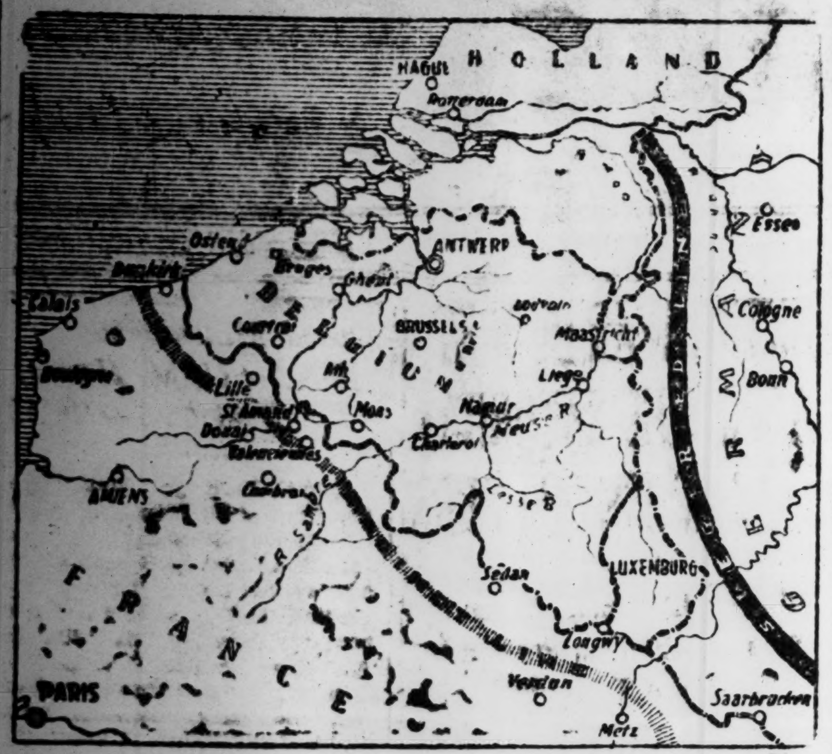
Prime Minister Koiso replied:

"I concur with the interpellator in the opinion that in order to break the deadlock in the war situation, we must intensify propaganda warfare simultaneously with actual fighting. Never has the necessity of clarifying Japan's war objective been more urgent than at present."

Laying special emphasis on the importance of maintaining firm conviction in sure victory, the Prime Minister said that the 100,000,000 people of Japan are resolved to contribute to the prosperity of all the nations and peoples of East Asia in line with the August Imperial Principle of "Hakko Ichiu." He described the enemy's intention to obstruct the materialization of this lofty ideal of Japan as an evil-doer's audacity.

Calling attention to America's plans for postwar disposal of Japan, Mr. Tsurumi urged that Japan's war objectives should be made clear to the whole world in order to smash these impudent enemy schemes. He also suggested that in view of the great contribution made by the various Greater East Asiatic nations, and the people of Taiwan and Chosen, these peoples should be compensated.

The Prime Minister testified that the established policies toward East Asia will be firmly maintained in the future. He paid tribute to the people of Chosen and Taiwan for replenishing Japan's Fighting Services and for industrial and economic developments and said that he wondered why no discussion had been made until today as to granting them the rights of participating in administration. The Prime Minister assured that he will make investigations in regard to this problem.




# GOEBBELS REVEALS FURTHER MEASURES

### Students to Join War Effort—Papers to Be Lessened—Shows to Be Suspended

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—To strengthen the sinews of Germany's war machine, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and concurrently Plenipotentiary for Total Mobilization of the German War Effort, has announced changes affecting the Prussian Finance Ministry, education, publication of periodicals, the German Red Cross, traveling shows and business hours for stores and offices, as follows:

1. The Prussian Finance Ministry will be dissolved immediately and its duties taken over by other ministries.

2. In accordance with the previously announced restrictions in the field of education, the Reich Minister of Science and Education has published decrees clarifying those who will have to give up their studies in order to do important war work. From now on only the war wounded will be allowed to begin studies at the universities. A number of universities will be closed.

3. Pupils of the eighth form in German public schools are already employed to a great extent in war work. Those who for reasons of health or for any other reason are not participating in such work, will be employed as leaders in evacuated childrens' camps. Boys and girls who have not evacuated and who therefore have no lessons for the time being, will also be employed in war work if they are old enough. Girls of the eight form in colleges will have to give up their studies and work, and those of the seventh form will, besides their lessons, take part in social work as far as possible, particularly in National Socialistic welfare organizations.

4. Concerning magazines and periodicals, far-reaching restrictions have been effected. The majority of about 1,500 periodicals still being published in Germany will be abolished. Regarding special periodicals, one periodical will be left to cover each particular field. Scientific periodicals will be allowed only so far as they serve the armament and war industry. Thus large quantities of paper will be saved, and workmen set free in consequence of these measures will number many thousands.

5. All traveling shows which have so far frequented fairs will be suspended.

6. The German Red Cross has taken measures as a result of which tens of thousands of men and women, formerly belonging to this extensive organization, will be set free for the armament industry and tens of thousands of others will be sent as soldiers to the front. Honorary work as auxiliaries of the German Red Cross will not entitle German women to avoid compulsory labor.

7. To enable the people to settle their personal affairs despite the increased working hours, certain offices of particular importance to the working population will be open to the public until 9 p.m. one or two days a week. They will also be open on Sundays for three or four hours. Business hours for stores will be regulated according to local requirements.

## Canadian Corvette Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—The loss of the Canadian corvette Alberney was reported by the British Admiralty today, according to a London dispatch. Details were not revealed but it was stated that four officers and 55 men went down with the ship.

## *Le Havre City Raids Net Big Casualties To French Civilians*

Domei

**BERLIN, September 7.—In the first large-scale air attack on the city of Le Havre, several hundred anti-Axis super-bombers attacking in 10 to 12 successive waves during the past 24 hours killed or severely wounded 1,300 French civilians in the downtown section of the city, according to official reports issued today. Casualties suffered by the German garrison were insignificant compared with the civilian losses as only 16 Germans were killed and 34 wounded.**

# BRITISH ARE SPECULATING ON POSSIBLE FORM OF V-2

### Germany's New Weapon May Be a Rocket Missile, Surmises Manchester Guardian

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, September 8.—Much speculation and conjecture are rife in Britain concerning Germany's secret weapon, the V-2 and the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in a recent report states as follows:

"If the V-2 is a rocket missile, as is generally supposed, then it is something with which Germany has been experimenting for the past 17 years. Before the war this research work was carried on at a Berlin rocket testing station. The first type of rocket tried was known as the Mirak Three. It was a tubular device with a motor that ran on liquid fuel, that is, oxygen and gasoline, carried in tanks built inside the legs at the base of the rocket.

"There was a great deal of trouble in trying to develop this rocket owing to the extremely high temperature and excessive pressures which arose inside the combustion chamber. The temperature was estimated to be about 2,500 degrees Centigrade and this, coupled with atmospheric friction on the walls of the missile, introduced tremendous problems. It was difficult to find any material which could stand the heat. Heavy copper alloy and steel lined with ceramic were tried without success.

"It is possible that the Germans have also experimented with a special alloy made up of beryllium and molybdenum which has special qualities, being extremely strong, reasonably light and with a high melting point."

# FRIGHTFUL DEVASTATION WROUGHT IN NORMANDY

### Not a Single Reparable House Remains in St. Lo, State Swedish Correspondents

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The devastation to the once beautiful countryside of Normandy and the startling changes which have taken place since the Anglo-American occupation are revealed in reports by London correspondents of various Swedish newspapers who recently made a tour of the district. Not a single habitable or reparable house remain in St. Lo, the correspondent of the Nya Dagligt Allehanda stressed. The job which was begun by explosive and incendiary bombs being completed by artillery fire.

The damage to Coventry and Plymouth was nothing as compared to the wholesale destruction in Normandy, the correspondent stated. Of the 15,000 inhabitants of St. Lo, only 1,500 had returned to date, he continued.

However, the thing which struck all the correspondents most forcibly was the fact that Normandy, once one of the most characteristically French districts, had now become typically American, the heavy automobile traffic reminding one of Detroit on a smaller scale.

# ENVOY BOGOMOLOV TO GET PARIS POST

### Transfer of Soviet Delegate At Algiers to France Made By Moscow to De Gaulle

Domei

ALGIERS, September 8.—The rumored transfer of Alexander Bogomolov, Soviet representative at Algiers, to Paris as Soviet Ambassador in the near future is being followed with keen interest by Algerian circles for the repercussions it may have on the De Gaulle-Bogomolov relationship.

According to well-informed circles in Algiers, Moscow informed the Provisional French Government in Paris that it was interested in an early transfer of its representative at Algiers to France. De Gaulle is reported to have replied that acknowledgment by various diplomatic representatives in Paris, among whom was the Soviet envoy, was in the process of preparation.

It is taken for granted in Algiers that Mr. Bogomolov will take over the Paris post. Up until a certain time an excellent understanding had existed between Mr. Bogomolov and General Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional French Government, who repeatedly stressed the fact that Mr. Bogomolov is his personal friend. This refers to the period when De Gaulle was unpopular in Washington as well as in London and Mr. Bogomolov was his only supporter. However, as Washington's attitude toward De Gaulle became somewhat warmer, the latter's friendship with Mr. Bogomolov began to cool which fact did not escape the latter's attention.

Therefore, De Gaulle had hoped that Moscow would send another representative to Paris so that he would be spared a meeting with Mr. Bogomolov. Algiers circles are keenly watching further developments as they see no possibility for De Gaulle preventing Mr. Bogomolov's transfer to Paris.

**New Regime Unpopular**

Domei

GENEVA, September 8.—French circles in London are worrying about the political situation in France. Reports received from Paris correspondents of the London Times and the News Chronicle to the effect that the population of Paris are disappointed at the composition of a provisional government have added to these worries, it is learned from London. It seems as if President General Charles de Gaulle contented himself with the reshuffling of the Algiers committee while the French people had evidently hoped for a complete renovation.

Meanwhile, more and more persons are falling victim to De Gaulist terror in French districts occupied by the Anglo-Americans. In the small city of Annemasse on the Swiss border, 32 persons were tried by court-martial for resisting the De Gaullist movement. Most of them were married farmers, craftsmen or businessmen and 18 were sentenced to death and shot at once, while the remaining 14 were handed over to the military court.

**Clashes in Lyons**

Domei

BERNE, September 8.—Heavy clashes occurred in the first meeting of the new Municipal Council of Lyons on September 5, it is reported by a Grenoble paper from Lyons. Crowds gathered near the Town Hall as well as at other points of the city were fired at by De Gaulists. The situation in Lyons is still very precarious, the paper says. The city is still without water, electricity and gas and the food situation has also not been improved under the Anglo-American occupation.

**De Gaulle, Partisans Disagree**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The first conflict between the the provisional De Gaulle Government and French partisans (so-called inland forces) arose according to a United Press report from Paris published by Nya Daglig Allehanda in connection with the decision of the Government to dissolve all French movements of resistance and their general staffs within France.

The decision also provides for the incorporation of all officers and men belonging to Maquis formations in the regular French army formations.

The National Military Committee, one of the most important groups of resistance in France, has already published a sharp protest against this decision made by President Charles de Gaulle. It is said in the protest that the decision of the De Gaulle Government is sharply contradicting all plans providing for the reestablishment of democratic institutions in the French Republic.

## Laval Reaches Haven

Domei

ZURICH, September 8.—Pierre Laval, Premier of France, is said to have reached an island on Lake Constance, according to reliable reports.

# JOHNSON REPLIES TO ATTACK BY M.P.

### Makes Scathing Answer to Purbrick's Letter in New York Times on Indian Question

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Representative Calvin Johnson, Republican from Illinois, today gave a statement to Reuter in answer to the letter from Reginald Purbrick, British member of Parliament, published in the New York Times yesterday attacking Johnson's recent statement asking for immediate Indian independence, according to a Washington dispatch.

Johnson said: "I hope Purbrick is able to speak for his Government when he stated 'India has been promised independence after the war.'

"When it comes to putting the Atlantic Charter into force, this is something the Indian people may want to remind London. Certainly it will be news for William Phillips who in most vigorous language urged this promise to India in his historic letter to President Roosevelt. Certainly also it will be news for Colonel Louis D. Johnson, who preceded Phillips as the President's personal envoy to India and who pleaded with British authorities to make the promise of independence to the Indian people.

"Certainly Pubrick's statement also will be news to 130,000,000 Americans to say nothing of the 350,000,000 Indians. I hope his statement is more correct than some other statements in his letter.

"It was not I who suggested Britain will play only a 'token' part in the war against Japan, but rather Mr. Phillips. I hope also Purbrick is more correct than his statement 'it was Australian troops who launched and carried through practically all the campaigns' against Japan in New Guinea.

"Purbrick also quotes General Dwight Eisenhower regarding the fighting ability of the Indian troops. I would prefer to refer him to General Joseph Stilwell, full general equal in rank with General Eisenhower who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Indian troops, and who is in a much better position to know about them than Eisenhower.

"General Stilwell is quoted by Mr. Phillips in his official report to President Roosevelt; 'Stilwell expressed his concern over the situation of the mercenary Indian army and in particular in regard to the poor morale of the Indian officers.'"

With reference to the last paragraph, Johnson wanted it made clear that the word 'mercenary' was taken from Phillips' report and that he did not intend to use it as a disparagement of the Indians' fighting spirit.

When asked whether he had consulted with any of the Indian circles in the United States, Johnson admitted that he maintained close contact with Senator Allbert Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, and with various Indian circles in Washington.

# MOVIE FANS IN AMERICA FLOCKING TO THEATERS

### Big Increase in Attendance Seen All Over Country; Dislike War Pictures

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, September 8.—Movie audiences in the United States during wartime are larger than ever before with theaters, especially crowded on Saturdays and Sundays, reports from all over the country disclose, according to a Hollywood dispatch.

Movie-goers stand in the lobby of the theater for seats to be vacated and sometimes long lines are waiting outside the theater and down the sidewalks. After buying a ticket, it sometimes takes over 30 minutes to get a seat and many theaters are opened all day and all night with the films running continuously.

From the reports gathered, American movie fans will not flock to any shows for they have their distinct likes and dislikes. They have become to show a marked dislike for war pictures except for an occasional hit. They do not want heavy tragedy or very serious pictures. They want to be entertained.

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

**September 8**

In the Ypres area, our rearguards in heavy fighting with enemy tank columns screened detaching movements of our divisions toward the north and 35 enemy tanks were destroyed. On both sides of Liege, the enemy continues his strong pressure in an eastward direction, while their attacks at Toul, Besancon and to the east were repulsed.

Fighting in the mountain passes at the Franco-Italian border is still continuing with the enemy not achieving any success. In the western part of the Italian front, local enemy attacks have collapsed. Fighting on the Adriatic coast continued during all day yesterday and all attempts to break through were foiled by our troops. The enemy suffered exceptionally heavy casualties and lost 27 tanks.

In southern Transylvania and in the eastern Carpathians, numerous enemy attacks were repulsed, and dents achieved by the enemy were sealed off in immediate counter-thrusts. Our battleplanes made successful attacks against enemy communication lines in these sectors.

On the lower Narev, our troops frustrated enemy attempts to break through. There were no military operations of major importance in the other sector of the Eastern Front.

Some British aircraft bombed Karlsruhe last night.

# WAR of GREATER EAST ASIA

### A Round-Up of the Week

The military operations of the Imperial Japanese Forces on the China continent on the whole continued with rapidity and satisfaction. Particularly a fatal blow was dealt to the Chungking army when Lingling airfield, the strategic China base of the United States air force was completely reduced by the Japanese Forces at midnight of September 6.

Close on the heels of the occupation of Lingling airfield the Japanese also entirely reduced the city of Lingling the next morning.

Having reduced the advance enemy strongholds on the southern and northern banks of the Siang River, including Changning and Chiyang, crack Japanese Units completed preparations for their next offensive operations after capturing Hengyang and commenced to advance from a point in the vicinity of Hengyang at the end of last month.

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters Friday, the Japanese swiftly advanced upon smashing 10-odd Chungking divisions and finally occupied Lingling airfield as well as the city on September 6 and 7 respectively. Continuing their onslaught the Japanese Forces are now extending military activities and the operation is progressing satisfactorily.

In the eastern part of Chekiang Province, on the other hand, the Japanese Units that reduced Lishui have relentlessly advanced along the Wu River after smashing a part of the newly-organized 21st and 33rd Chungking divisions. On September 6, the Japanese reached a point 20 kilometers northeast of Wenchow, the vital base of the Chungking army, and are now giving rapid chase to the enemy remnants.

With the fall of Hengyang and Lingling airfields into Japanese hands the activities of the American air forces in China, especially those in the Kweilin airfield group, have now been pressed greatly.

Meanwhile, on the Nu River front, the Japanese, with their morale and fighting spirit high, have relentlessly been engaged with a numerically superior enemy day in and day out. In the Lhameng and Tengyueh sectors, the Chungking troops under the cover of intense artillery fire and air bombing directed persistent counter-thrusts at our positions since August 28, but frustrating every enemy drive the Japanese are continually securing air bases while fresh Japanese reinforcements are now arriving on the front one after another.

**South Pacific Area**

In the South Pacific Area the Japanese Forces at Rabaul, and on New Ireland and Bougainville Islands are still engaging in gallant fighting. Their fighting spirit and morale are extremely high. Moreover all daily necessaries are being obtained with the completion of self-supply on the spot.

Japanese Air Units that have been active on the China continent and the Pacific area, on September 1, surprise-attacked Solide airfield on Wiak Island. Defying the enemy counter-attacks our Wild Eagles destroyed more than 10 large enemy planes parked there besides blasting the runway and setting ablaze the ground facilities at one place.

Another Unit of the Japanese Air Forces on the same night heavily bombed the enemy base at Miosnum Island, northwest of Vogelkoe Peninsula, New Guinea Island. The exact results were not confirmed due to darkness.

In the meantime, the anti-Axis counter-offensive drive on Palau, Yap and Halmahera Islands have been continued since September 6 with deck planes. Meanwhile, an enemy task force appeared in the waters near Yap, and Palau Island was bombarded.

## *Reich Hospital Ship At Genoa Is Bombed; Casualties Caused*

Domei

**STOCKHOLM, September 8.—The German hospital ship, Erlangen, which has repeatedly been the target of Anglo-American attacks, was again bombed in the harbor of Genoa, according to the official German report issued this afternoon. In this new violation of international law, wounded and sick soldiers were killed.**

# BADOGLIO'S TREACHERY OBSERVED BY ITALIANS

### Flags Hoisted at Half-Mast, Public Events Suspended On First Anniversary

Domei

MILAN, September 8.—Today is a day of mourning for the whole Italian Fascist Republic, being the first anniversary of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's betrayal of his country.

Flags on official buildings are at half-mast and all public functions have been suspended. Italy's subjection to Anglo-American rule and the historical guilt of the former King and Badoglio are recalled by the press.

Farinacci writes in the Regime Faschista: Fascism is as determined as ever to continue the war as its highest aim is to save Italy." The Italia declares: "September 8 is a day of deep national mourning for the Fascist Republic. On this day, one year ago, Italy was plunged into an abyss of suffering and misery and destruction. However, out of this deep despair and misery, a road has been opened to a new rising of the Italian people."

The press emphasized that in spite of the chaos into which the country was thrown, mobilization of all forces for the rebuilding of Italy was begun immediately under the Duce's leadership.

## Franco-Soviet Body Created

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—A "Franco-Soviet Association" has been formed in Toulouse, the Moscow radio announced today quoting a Tass report. The model set up by the Soviet-French dissident association in Algiers will guide this new association.

# HOUSEHOLDS IN BRITAIN NOT GETTING COAL RATION

### Acute Shortage Due Partly to Refusal of Mine Owners to Use Time-Saving Machine

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—In the face of approaching winter, Britishers were told by the Fuel Ministry that due to the critical coal shortage, domestic coal allocations will not even cover household rations, according to the Daily Mail today.

Stating that winter coal ordered more than two months ago had not yet been delivered, the paper said the shortage was due in part to the refusal of the mine owners to introduce time-saving American machines.

The American Mine Workers' Journal wrote that while an American miner puts out six tons of coal daily, the English miner produces only one ton.

The Daily Telegraph in this connection said that more than £3,000,000 worth of American machines sent to England under the Lend-Lease Act are now growing rusty. It said that only recently the Executive Council of the National Union of Scottish Miners requested its members not to use American machines before arriving at an agreement on the wage question with the mine owners.

## Deposits Fortune in U.S.

Domei

MILAN, September 5.—Former Italian Crown Prince Umberto has deposited with banks in the United

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# RIFT AMONG POLES SEES NO SOLUTION

### General Sosnkowski's Statement of Anti-Axis Failure To Aid Patriots Discussed

**Special to the Nippon Times**

LISBON, September 8.—The Polish exile government, shaking in a new crisis precipitated by Polish General Kazimierz Sosnkowski's denunciation of the anti-Axis failure to relieve Warsaw, called a special Cabinet meeting in London yesterday, according to a London report.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish exile regime conferred with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden just before the ministers met.

A spokesman said the meeting was primarily concerned with the plight of Warsaw. "It was expected, however, that the Cabinet would consider advancing the date for the proposed reorganization of the Polish military setup and replacing General Sosnkowski, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, with a civilian board. He added that Sosnkowski is disliked by the Soviets.

It was learned that Eden told Mikolajczyk of the danger of Sosnkowski's statement concerning the British efforts to reestablish relations between Poland and the Soviet Union.

The statement referred to is that Sosnkowski in making his attack without consulting the Government asserted that the anti-Axis had "abandoned" the Patriot Army of General Bor during their month-long fight against the Germans in Warsaw.

States a fortune of about 50,000,000 gold lire which he will invest in the rubber industry, reports the Secolo Sera, according to the American magazine Fortune.

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# OGATA ADVOCATES FREER EXPRESSION

## Speech and Press Part of Nation's War Power, Says Information Board Head

Taketora Ogata, Minister of State without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Board of Information, declared before the Recommendation Committee of the House of Representatives on September 8 that speech and press constituted a part of the nation's war power and that without free expression of public opinion, there can be no boosting of morale and increase in fighting potentialities.

Mr. Ogata's statement was in response to the explanation made by Representative Mitsu Kono for the presentation of a recommendation concerning the Government's press policy.

"I believe that it is a prerequisite to solving all questions," said Mr. Ogata, "that the Administration places full reliance on the people's sense of loyalty and that the public assume responsibilities for its utterances. The Government and people, united as one, should strive to invigorate public opinion and share together the task of overcoming the crisis confronting our country."

Mr. Ogata said that the problem of today was in what manner the Government should carry out the national movement. The Board of Information and other Ministries concerned with internal administration are deliberating on this issue, said Mr. Ogata.

The President of the Board of Information stated that although he had been making a close examination of the suggestion that the Government drastically change the present press policy with a view to permitting free expression of the people's will and opinions, he has not yet arrived at a conclusion to be made public. He gave the assurance that the Government was fully cognizant of the fact that without free expression of public opinion, there can be no increase in the nation's fighting strength.

## Social and General

As one of the features of the Bolstering of Aid to the Men of the Military Service movement week scheduled to be observed during the first week in October, an art exhibition will be held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, for a 10-day period beginning October 3. The exhibition will be sponsored by the Japan Service to the Nation Through Art Association and assisted by the Board of Information and the Education Ministry.

The articles to be exhibited will be divided into four sections, the first consisting of Japanese paintings; the second of oil paintings, water colors, sketches and prints; the third of sculptures; and the fourth, industrial art and handicrafts.

Mr. W. Fachtmann of Yokohama is now staying at the Hashimoto Hotel, Ikao, Gunma Prefecture.

The address of the Nanyo Catholic Church in Karuizawa is No. 679.

Mr. A. Rottenschweiler of the Escher Wyss Engineering Works, Tokyo, is now at No. 2255, Karuizawa.

## Cable Briefs

**UP, UP, GOING UP**

Prices are going up everywhere but the anti-Axis occupied cities top the list. In Rome an overcoat costs 16,000 lire. A suit that cost 600 lire before the American occupation now costs 17,000 and a pair of shoes 6,000 lire. In Paris black-market prices have reached the unheard of dimensions. Only a small portion of the population can pay them. Since the anti-Axis occupation, production of daily necessaries has completely stopped.

**U.S. FOOD SITUATION**

Already the food situation in Europe is beginning to seriously affect the people of the United States. Washington authorities state that the American civil population will, in the coming months, have to be content with less meat and that of an inferior quality in order that more can be sent to the forces abroad and to help feed the people of the occupied territories.

**BRITISH TAXES CLIMBING**

No wonder the British have to give up most of their income to the Government in taxes. Britain's daily war cost in the last week of her fifth year of war amounted to the staggering figure of 16,000,000 pounds, the total for the week being 115,000,000 pounds, announced Radio London's spokesman.

### Mint Bureau Head Picked

Yoshiro Sugita, Director of the Nagoya Local Monopoly Bureau, has been appointed Director of the Mint Bureau, Osaka, it was announced Saturday by the Finance Ministry.

# Nippon Army Air Ace Sinks 2 Submarines In One Month In North Australian Waters

Domei

AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTH AREA, September 8.—The sinking of two enemy submarines by Sergeant-Major Yoshihide Sasahara of the Japanese Army Unit under Captain Kanemasa Harunari in a period of one month in the waters off northern Australia has again manifested the dauntless spirit of Japanese air warriors.

On a certain day of a certain month, Sergeant-Major Sasahara sank one enemy submarine which was then cruising on the surface of the waters near Menado. Again upon receipt of news on a certain day that an enemy undersea craft had been detected, he immediately took to the air and while reconnoitering the enemy's move, he espied an enemy submarine navigating on the surface at full speed. Losing no time, he released his first bomb which made a direct hit on the stern of the craft. Just as the damaged submarine began to list heavily, another bomb found its target on the bow of the craft and in no time, it was buried in its watery grave.

The Harunari Unit to which Sergeant-Major Sasahara is assigned has been very active in the waters off northern Australia. The same unit previously served under Commander Shimada, who sank or damaged 10 enemy submarines in a period of seven months. After giving outstanding service escorting Japanese vessels and causing heavy losses to enemy submarines particularly in the waters off northern Australia, Commander Shimada met a gallant death in the southern seas.

Following in the steps of the late Commander Shimada, Captain Harunari who is determined to sink 20 or more enemy undersea craft, is now attending to his duties, keeping alert watch on enemy maneuvers in the waters south of Australia.

# East Asia Round-Up

### Thanks for Gift

Domei

RANGOON, September 9.—Mrs. Ba Maw, wife of the Burmese Head of State and Prime Minister, in a broadcast on September 2 expressed thanks on behalf of the Burmese people to the Japanese Government for the gift of a million yards of cotton cloth presented on the occasion of the first anniversary of the independence of Burma. A recording of the broadcast is being sent to Japan to be rebroadcast to the Japanese people.

### Javanese Donating Planes

Domei

MAGELANG, September 9.—The donation of two warplanes, one to the Japanese Army and the other to the Navy, is planned by the local branch of the Java Home Defense Support Society. The funds for this purpose will be obtained from proceeds of the Night Fair which is being held at present, continuing till September 10.

### Holding Art Exhibition

Domei

HSINKING, September 9.—The seventh national art exhibit of Manchoukuo will be held here from September 10 under the auspices of the Education Ministry. Leading Japanese, Manchoukuo, Chosenese and White Russian artists will participate in this annual event. The subjects will be divided into five sections of Western and Japanese style paintings, industrial arts, sculptures and calligraphy. Japanese artists including Sotaro Yasui, Western-style painter; Hoshun Yamaguchi, Japanese-style artist, and Takezo Shinkai will select the works to be shown during the exhibit.

### Feting Constitution Day

Domei

MANILA, September 9.—Bataan is making preparations to celebrate Constitution Day on September 7 when Jose I. Baluyot, special representative of President Jose P. Laurel, will be the principal speaker. The Program Commitee is headed by Governor Simeon D. Salonga.

### Pushing Health Program

Domei

POERWOKERTO, September 9.—The first group of 68 trainees of hygienic experts at the training station here in central Java will leave here soon to extend medical assistance and propagate knowledge regarding the prevention of malaria and general hygiene among the masses in the different parts of Java.

### Indonesian Interpreters Graduate

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 9.—Forty-eight Indonesian young men graduated from the Interpreters Training Institute here on September 1 as qualified liaison officers between military authorities and Indonesian staffs of various Government offices throughout the island. During their three months' training, the youths mastered advanced Japanese language.

### Forming Cotton Association

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, September 9.—A network of cotton spinning and weaving associations will shortly be flung over Djogja Sultanate, Java, to pave the way for attaining self-sufficiency in clothing. Weaving of cheap priced working clothes of mixed fibers of cotton and jute will be emphasized.

### Reviving Native Industries

Domei

MANILA, September 9.—The Kapariz (Youths of Rizal) will undertake the establishment of ambulatory or "portable" agricultural schools as part of its program in the practical education of youth. They will revive native industries such as hat making, pottery, mat making and weaving which were discouraged under the American authorities.

### Creating Economic Section

Domei

BONDOWOSO, September 9.—The Chinese Residents' Association here will create an economic section, which will mobilize all Chinese economic and industrial facilities toward the war effort in close cooperation with the provincial office in east Java.

### Heads Chinese Hospital

Domei

MANILA, September 9.—Dr. Antonio Nubla has been appointed director of the Chinese General Hospital here and with his appointment, the hospital staff has become thoroughly Filipinized since the majority of the resident physicians as well as nurses are Filipinos.

### Dramatic Body Created

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 9.—Twenty theatrical companies in Java have formed a Dramatic Association to give performances better suited for wartime.

### Filipino Priest Promoted

Domei

SOLANO, September 9.—In keeping with the Filipinization of the clergy, Reverend Tomas E. Altermero, who has served the local Methodist Church for 33 years, was recently appointed district superintendent of the Church of Nueva Vizcaya.

### Arabs Donating Plane

Domei

BANDOENG, September 9.—In token of gratitude for the Japanese Military Administration's decision to grant 60,000 Arab inhabitants of Java equal racial footing with the Indonesians, Arab residents of Priangan Province decided to raise a fund to purphase a warplane to be donated to the Japanese Army.

### Good Rice Crop

Domei

RANGOON, September 9.—Although exact figures are not yet available, the survey of crop conditions in various rice producing areas of Burma reveals at least a 20 per cent increase in the rice output this year over last year.

### Given Economic Posts

Domei

MANILA, September 9.—Dr. Leon Gonzales, Director of Census Statistics, and Dr. Jose Celeste, foremost Filipino economist, have been appointed Vice-Ministers of Economic Affairs.

### Stamp Savings System

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 9.—With the aim of opening the way for more native inhabitants to contribute their share in the postal savings increase campaign, the Military Administration of Java has decided to introduce shortly the "stamp savings" system.

### Teachers Undergo Training

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, September 9.—Availing themselves of the fasting month vacation, all the teachers of the "Taman Siswa," influential private educational institution, gathered here for a two-week training course. They are being trained for farming and various industries besides taking a special course in Indonesian song and dances.

### Donates To Heroes

Domei

MALACCA, September 9.—Salleh Bin Yusuf, prominent Malai resident, here donated $1,000 to be sent to members of families of the Japanese defenders of Saipan Island.

# WORK ON KENTUCKY BEGUN

## U.S. Resumes Construction of 45,000 Ton Warships of Iowa Class

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, declared today that construction has been resumed on the 45,000-ton battleship Kentucky on which work had been stopped temporarily to make way for the construction of other urgent types of warships, according to a Washington dispatch.

He said that construction was also proceeding on the battleship Illinois which is the last of the 45,000 tonners. Work had been started on six 45,000-ton battleships of the Iowa type before the war but following the outbreak of hostilities, construction on the Kentucky and Illinois was suspended to make way for other urgent needs such as the building of aircraft carriers.

The other four ships on which work was not discontinued are the Iowa, New Jersey, Missouri and Wisconsin. Walsh said that the first two are already in service while the last two have been launched and were now being prepared for action.

### Joint Rites at Yokosuka

Joint naval funeral services for the late Vice-Admiral Baron Matsuji Ijuin and other navy heroes were solemnly observed at the Yokosuka Naval Barracks at 10 a.m. Saturday. The rites were attended by Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, various representatives of the Navy and members of the bereaved families.

# FREEDOM PROMISE HEARTENS E. INDIES

## Macassar En Fete Over Koiso Statement Assuring Bright Future for People of South

Domei

MACASSAR, September 8.—Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's Diet address promising future independence to the peoples of East Indies as a move to secure their lasting happiness and prosperity has created considerable repercussion among the 4,000,000 inhabitants of Celebes Island. By this assurance, the significance of the cooperation manifested by the native inhabitants toward Japan has been clarified and the future position guaranteed for the peoples of East Indies, who will form one of the component parts in the family of Greater East Asiatic races.

The efforts expended for the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia by the East Indies peoples has now emerged from the state of defense of homeland alone to that of mutual defense for all of Greater East Asia. It has been clearly and practically brought to light that without Japan's victory there will be no Greater East Asia, consequently, neither existence nor prosperity for the peoples of the East Indies.

On the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, today, various organizations in Macassar wound their way through the city, marching to stirring band music and waving banners bearing the words, "Victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Sure defeat for America and Britain." A grand rally was also held, which was specially attended by the Japanese Supreme Commander of the region, who declared that the honor, epochal in its significance, of independence in the future has been conferred on the 70,000,000 Indonesians in the East Indies.

### East Indies People Exhorted

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 7.—In connection with Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's declaration at the present Extraordinary Diet session of granting independence in the future to the people of the East Indies, the Japanese Supreme Commander in the Java area, today, issued a statement, the gist of which follows:

"It has been declared to the world that the people of the East Indies will be granted independence in the future. Apropos of this declaration, it will be recalled that the Indonesians, ever since the Japanese Forces' advance into the area, have earnestly devoted themselves to assisting the Japanese in the work of defense and of construction in the spirit of living or dying together with the Japanese.

"Immediately after the Japanese advance, the arrogant enemy was swept clean out of the East Indies. Since then, Japan, regarding the Indonesians as her younger brothers, has given them political training by letting them participate in government, promoted their abilities through various economic measures, and enhanced their cultural standard through the permeation of education. Thus, the sincere combined efforts of the military authorities and civilians for over two years have borne fine fruits and the Indonesians have come to possess qualifications for becoming independent in the future as a worthy member of Greater East Asia. This is the reason why Japan has promised to grant them independence in the future so as to meet their long-cherished desire.

"Upon gaining the promised independence in the future, the people of the East Indies should do their best toward enhancing the progress and prosperity of Greater East Asia, they should thoroughly recognize that they are all members of a Greater East Asiatic race and constantly train themselves as worthy collaborators until the day of winning complete victory in the current war."

### Kanburi Blind-Bombed

Domei

BANGKOK, September 8.—About 20 enemy planes raided the vicinity of Kanburi at 2 p.m. yesterday and carried out blind bombing for about two hours. Practically no damage was reported.

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# Press Comments

Saturday, September 9

**DAWN OF THE EAST INDIES**

MAINICHI—Prime Minister Koiso's statement that the East Indies would be given independence, made during his first Diet speech, is an important pledge which marks a turning point in world history.

The Japanese Empire in 1943 gave its assistance to the completion of independence of Burma and the Philippines. This was in the midst of war, and from the viewpoint of the Japanese Empire it would have been common sense to concentrate all available strength on the war and to leave other matters until after the war. Yet the Japanese sense of righteousness transcended this common sense, and instead assisted and recognized the independence of these two countries.

The ideals of "Hakko-Ichiu" (Eight Corners of the World under One Roof) and of the co-prosperity of Greater East Asia are no mere metaphysical terms. They signify the aim for which we are fighting. The independence of Burma and the Philippines are our greatest achievements along this line, but in addition there are the return of the settlements to China, the abolition of extraterritoriality and other instances. Thus, one after another, Japan has been fulfilling all her pledges made on the basis of the ideals of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity.

The realization of such great ideals in the midst of war has aroused the attention of the whole world. In comparison with the lofty aims and their realization by the Japanese Empire, the aims of America and Britain, who would make of East Asia another colony to be exploited and of the inhabitants mere slaves, are indeed immoral, inhuman, and incompatible with the aspirations of the one billion people of Greater East Asia.

And now the greatest of the ideals of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity has been extended to the East Indies with the pledge given by Prime Minister Koiso. The East Indies which had been suffering under Dutch rule for four centuries, may now look forward to a boundless future.

However, the road toward independence is by no means an easy road. The actual character of the East Indies as an independent nation, both in substance and in form, will still have to be implemented. But the task of the moment is for the country to cooperate ever more closely with Japan and help to crush the common foe for the future welfare of East Asia.

# ENEMY IS HIT HARD ON NU RIVER FRONT

## Obtaining Reinforcements, Japanese Smash Encirclement at Lungling

By T. SUZUKI and S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 8.—With ambitions of recapturing the Burma Route, the enemy's Yunnan expeditionary forces on the western bank of the Nu River depending on the Americanized arms and equipment and on the numerically superior forces, have encircled and isolated such strategic bases as Tengyueh, Lungling and Lhameng for over four months since the beginning of May. However, interrupted by the furious fighting put up by the Japanese Army Units, the enemy have sustained staggering blows.

The Japanese Forces, obtaining reinforcements, launched an attack on the enemy's 11th Army Corps encircling Lungling and have already broken through a part of the enemy's encirclement ring. The Japanese Units at various pivotal points have gallantly fought day and night against the Chungking troops which are proud of their Americanized arms and equipment and of the numerical superiority. It is stated that even the enemy admired the bravery shown by the Japanese troops at Lhameng. It is reported that the numerically inferior Japanese soldiers, when their ammunition was exhausted, charged into the enemy with bayonets, and when one arm was lost they fought with the remaining arm, thus fully displaying the Japanese soldier's spirit.

The Japanese Unit defending Tengyueh, in defiance of fierce enemy bombardment has continued fighting for over two months, without obtaining any reinforcements. Then in the Lungling area, five enemy divisions had frantically attempted to recapture Lungling for the past two months since July 7, but their attempt was completely frustrated by the Japanese, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

In the present battle, the enemy had been obtaining supplies from the U.S. air force, but as the American air force sustained staggering blows at the hands of the Japanese aircraft, the fighting strength of the Chungking forces on the Nu River front is daily declining.

It is stated that as the Japanese have turned to resolute counter-attacks by obtaining reinforcements, the enemy's Yunnan expeditionary forces are apparently in consternation.

### Enemy Hit Hard

By T. SUZUKI and S. FUJII
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 9.—Shattering the enemy's counter-offensive against the Japanese at Komatsu Hill in the Yunnan area, units of the Japanese Forces have been engaging the enemy force in bloody battle since September 1, while in the Lungling area, eight enemy divisions which have been converged for the purpose of capturing Lungling, are now being subjected to devastating assaults by the Japanese.

Taken aback by the furious attacks launched by the Japanese in the Yunnan area, the enemy 11th Group Army operating in the Lungling area has launched a counter-offensive since September 1, against the Japanese at Komatsu Hill, by mobilizing the main forces of the 76th, 33rd and 23rd Divisions. As a result of the enemy attempt, a furious battle has developed around Komatsu Hill. However, the position on Komatsu Hill is still in the Japanese hands.

Japanese Units which have captured Hill No. I and No. II, strategic heights in the south of Lungling, are at present violently striking Hill No. IV and No. V. Thrown into utter confusion, the enemy around Lungling is recklessly attempting to capture Lungling by dint of enormous fighting strength consisting of eight divisions including the 33rd Division and two others which have been freshly thrown into the battle.

Furiously pounded by the Japanese, the enemy troops are falling in a great number before the Japanese fire.

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# ENVOY TO BANGKOK REACHES THAILAND

## Ambassador Yamamoto Met by Counselor Ko Ishii and Thai Officials

Domei

BANGKOK, September 9.—Kumaichi Yamamoto, the new Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, arrived at his post here from Japan at 9:40 a.m. today.

He was met by Ko Ishii, Counselor, and other Japanese and by Thai officials including the director of the Protocol Bureau of the Thai Foreign Office. He proceeded to the Ambassador's official residence.

Later in the day he called on the commander of the unit here. Then he went to pay homage at the Taigi Shrine.

### Sisena Invites Ko Ishii

Domei

BANGKOK, September 8.—Thai Foreign Minister Sisena Sombatsiri invited Ko Ishii, Japanese Charge d'Affaires to Thailand, Japanese Army and Naval Attaches and other members of the Embassy staff to a dinner party at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

On the occasion, the Thai Foreign Minister declared that Thailand was determined to forge ahead to win final victory by surmounting all obstacles and enduring adversities. He further asserted that Japan's cooperation and faith in Thailand had greatly encouraged his countrymen and that Thailand, by living up to the spirit embodied in the Japan-Thailand Alliance Pact, was resolved to combat all difficulties.

### Italian Women Protest

Domei

MILAN, September 8.—An anti-Axis military tribunal sentenced several American soldiers to 20 years imprisonment, the American radio station at Naples reported on Friday. The soldiers had pushed Italian women out of a moving train when they protested against immoral demands the soldiers had made. All the women were killed.

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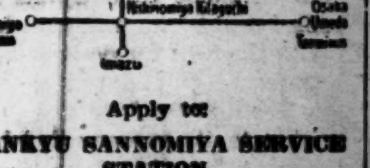
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1944

## The Military Situation

The unusually frank reports on the military and naval situation presented to the Diet on Thursday by the War and Navy Ministers are significant as evidence of the confidence which the Government holds in the ultimate power of Japanese arms. They betoken also the full confidence which the Government reposes in the quality of the Japanese people, a confidence which is justified by the response which the reports have already aroused. For the contents of the reports have served to intensify more than ever the determination of the people to multiply their efforts for the attainment of victory, a determination based on the faith that victory must and will come.

Particularly impressing and moving to the Japanese people was the Navy Minister's honest statement that while local victories have been scored, the situation on the whole was not favorable, for in it they see his desire to share with them his concern for the welfare of the nation. The people, of course, have always been informed of developments as they occur and have seen that the enemy's will for aggression is intense, that further obstacles lie ahead in the road to victory. But the Navy Minister's frank statement has served to set them more firmly than ever for the real, all-out effort which is called for in the now crucial stage of the war. It is an inherent character of the Japanese people that their fighting spirit rises in proportion to any increase in the degree of hardships. To the Japanese people, therefore, the Navy Minister's statement was an expression of utmost confidence in this quality of their character.

As the War and Navy Ministers pointed out, the results scored by Japanese arms in the period between the last Diet session and the present one were considerable. In the words of the War Minister, "The difference in numbers was made up by the skilful conduct of operations." Only the Japanese Forces could have scored the results they did. Among the most significant of the occurrences during the period under review was the heroic action of the Japanese defenders of Saipan. That action, in which not only the armed forces but civilians as well fought unto death and shocked the world into the realization that the Japanese will to defend their territory has no equal, constituted an unparalleled spiritual victory. The action at Saipan manifested to the world the essence of the Japanese spirit and even the enemy has been forced to admit the unsurpassed quality of Japanese morale.

How effectively the Japanese are checking the enemy's offensive was also indicated by the reports of the two Ministers. At all points of action, the Japanese are seriously menacing the enemy by fierce, persistent counter-attacks. In the Burma theater they have dealt serious losses upon the enemy, with even the enemy admitting that the number of those killed since the beginning of the year amounted to 80,000 and that those stricken by illness numbered several score of thousands. Of the fighting on the China continent, the War Minister pointed out that the Japanese operations had shaken Chungking to its foundations and thrown the Anglo-Americans into a state of confusion. Meanwhile, the enemy has been held back by an effective defense wall and has been unable to make good his vociferous propaganda in regard to the effective raiding of Japan. And in action against enemy aircraft in all theaters of war, the Japanese Army has shot down 2,700 of the 5,000 first-line planes the enemy had in East Asia, the War Minister disclosed. In contrast, the number of Japanese planes lost was only 604, indicating clearly the effectiveness of Japanese air action.

The results of the fighting revealed by the Navy Minister were also considerable. The number of enemy submarines sunk was 103 and those seriously damaged 42. Two aircraft carriers, one battleship, and one cruiser were sent to the bottom by Japanese underseacraft. More than twice this number were damaged and 180,000 tons of shipping sunk. The Navy Minister declared, however, that these results were not sufficient. What he looks forward to are epochal results. As to how such epochal results would be scored, the Navy Minister gave a clear answer. The enemy, he said, has already suffered grave losses, both tangible and intangible, and with his penetration into the Japanese defense sphere he is meeting various difficulties and revealing many weaknesses. In contrast, the Japanese Navy is directing its efforts toward manifesting the Japanese tradition of defeating large numbers with small numbers. Full confidence in victory was expressed by the Navy Minister when he said, "When we regard clearly the advantages and disadvantages possessed by the opposing forces in both the spiritual and material fields and when we see the difficulties and weaknesses besetting the enemy, the Japanese Navy becomes firmly convinced that there are infallible measures to garner victory in the operations to come." The Navy Minister also expressed his full trust in the might of the Imperial Navy, declaring that it was gratifying to note the high morale of the Combined Fleet under Admiral Toyoda and its fiery will to destroy the enemy.

The War Minister, too, in his report pointed out that in contrast to the fact that attrition to the enemy's personnel was mounting, his front expanding and his supply lines becoming extended, the Japanese had gained a strategically advantageous position by the tightening of their front, the shortening of their supply lines and the strengthening of their operational bases. He told the people with confidence that the time was approaching when Japan's war objective would be attained.

Particularly noteworthy was the fact that both Ministers stressed that the Army and Navy forces at the front would be welded into true oneness, would make still closer their cooperation and with fiery fighting spirit tear at the enemy's vulnerable points and deal him a felling blow.

The Japanese people have full confidence in the fighting services and are driving ahead as one to support their fighting men with greater production at home. The fiery will to destroy the enemy which is being manifested on the fighting front is being manifested on the home front by an intensified will toward production. With the time for decisive fighting approaching and with fighting will both at the front and at home rising to its supreme height, the strategy for victory possessed by the War and Navy Ministers will without fail produce results. The reports by the War and Navy Ministers in the Diet have made still more solid the firm faith in victory not only of the Japanese but the one billion people of East Asia as well.

## A Year Ago Today

**September 10, 1943**

German air units attacked Italian naval ships in the waters between Sardinia and Corsica yesterday, as they attempted to leave for anti-Axis ports, and sank one battleship and one cruiser, and heavily damaged one battleship, one cruiser and one destroyer, according to German military authorities.

* * *

A police guard has been thrown around the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires to prevent any public demonstrations resulting from the resignation of Foreign Minister Segundo Storni. Rear-Admiral Storni, who was considered the strongest anti-Axis member of the Cabinet, resigned last night on account of his failure to obtain Lend-Lease aid from the United States.

* * *

Approximately 500,000 Italian laborers who have been working in the various factories in Germany have pledged support of the new Italian Fascist Government. Since the establishment of the Badoglio Government, the Italians in Germany discarded the Fascist Party emblem, but from today, they are proudly wearing the Fascist insignia again, leaving no room for doubt as to their allegiance.

## ON THE ROAD TO MUDON

### Burmese Heartily Welcome Entry of Japanese Troops

By TAKEJIRO KURASHIMA
Member of the Military Press Corps

**Part I**

On the road that runs northward from Moulmein to Tavoy, there is a town called Mudon. It is situated about 30 kilometers south from Moulmein and has a population of about 2,000. When the Japanese troops passed through this town on their way to Moulmein, its entire community is said to have turned out to welcome them, as a sign of their goodwill toward the Japanese people.

In our Intelligence Unit at Moulmein, we had an 11 year-old boy who came from this town. He spoke English well and acted as our interpreter, but he told us that his most cherished desire was to study in Tokyo so that he may one day be able to help make Burma a powerful nation like Japan. He was a bright young fellow and quite the pet of the unit. We even called him by a Japanese name—"Taro."

"Taro" was not, however, like those war orphans in China whom our soldiers have saved and adopted. He happened to be the only son of a well-to-do farmer who owned eight oxen, five hundred acres of land and even a car. His father had come with him to our unit at Moulmein and left him in our care, hoping that he might receive a "Japanese" education at our hands. This revealed to some extent the pro-Japanese sentiment of "Taro's" family and the entire district.

On February 13, I was invited by Captain Nishira to make a trip to Mudon together with Kume of the Photographic Unit. It was my second visit to this place. The first time I went there was four or five days ago, when news had been received that a remnant of the enemy including some British were still lurking in a village a few kilometers away from Mudon.

Captain Nishira and I had joined the soldiers and the gendarmes in search of the enemy but unfortunately our truck met with an accident just outside of Mudon and we lost sight of the trucks that carried the attacking party. We were greatly disappointed at the time but we were told afterwards that there were no British soldiers among them and that we had not lost much by not having been present at the attack. Instead, we had quite an unexpected excitement which made up for it, while we were waiting for our Burmese driver to repair the truck.

**Tricks Create Intimacy**

At first I was performing some simple tricks with two match sticks to amuse the village kids. This sort of thing always serves to break down barriers and creates intimacy, without the aid of words or gestures, and is an important asset in propaganda work. It was a great success and attracted not only the children but the grown-ups as well.

As the crowd grew larger, Captain Nishira who had been a wrestling (sumo) champion at the Kansai College, quite by chance suggested to them with the aid of gestures that they hold wrestling matches. We of course did not expect it to have much effect, but to our surprise the idea was immediately taken up with much enthusiasm, and before long, we had both children and young men wrestling and thoroughly enjoying themselves, while the women and elderly folks laughed and cheered them. It was indeed a very happy spectacle, and an unexpected good treat for us all.

Propaganda work does not necessarily mean distributing leaflets and making speeches. It is best to get acquainted with the inhabitants in a natural way so as to be able to share their thoughts and interests. In most cases this has been found to be far more effective propaganda than distributing a thousand leaflets or making a hundred speeches. So we were extremely delighted at the friendly atmosphere which we had created by the wrestling matches and wished more than anything else to send an account of this scene back to those at home, and it seemed such a great pity that we had not a photographer with us to take a photograph of this scene. That was why we had arranged to have Kume accompany us on this second trip.

The new motor road which runs from Moulmein to Mudon is the finest that could be imagined. Its width is about 30 meters wide, and the metalled section along the center has a breadth of about 7 or 8 meters. The road stretched out before us in what seemed to be almost a straight line; a type of road which would be practically impossible to build in Japan because of her dense population and the scarcity of open ground. It was lined with palm trees and acacias, of a size that would be hard to imagine for those in Japan and their oblong, yellow autumnal leaves would occasionally flutter down into our trucks. At parts it passed through forests of betel-nut plains, (where barracks and storehouses built by the enemy stood here and there).

At one place we came across an airdrome with a track 200 meters wide and 1,500 or 1,600 meters long, looking somewhat like a red belt stretched across the plain. It also ran by the foot of a rocky mountain and through various other scenes of tropical beauty which followed one after another in rapid succession. At two places along the road we found that bridges had been blown up, but since our engineers had built new ones by the side of each of them, there was nothing to obstruct our passage.

**(To Be Concluded)**

# How to Construct the Common Prosperity Region

## Prime Requisite Is to Establish Lasting Friendly Accord And A Just Legal and Economic Order

By YOSHITAKA SAKAEDA

The basic character of the Common Prosperity Region has been so exhaustively discussed by many people already that I see no necessity of dwelling upon it here again. Since it embodies, after all, a comprehensive form of cooperative living among the East Asiatic peoples, it is necessarily beset with problems which attend the common cooperative human activities. Where there is cooperative living there must be friendly accord, for no true cooperation can possibly be realized among those whose relationship is not marked by friendly accord. The vital problem is, then, to ensure lasting friendly accord among the constituent members.

Seeing that the Common Prosperity Region embodies a form of cooperative living, antagonisms and discords may sometimes arise among its constituent States, and it is hardly necessary to say that such antagonisms and discords, from whatever cause they may arise, will produce harmful effects on the Common Prosperity Region. It is, therefore, necessary to take precautionary measures to safeguard its healthy existence by precluding their pernicious effects. To this end, the establishment of a legal order based on unassailable authority is required. It is, at the same time, necessary to take measures to inculcate and foster widely the spirit of respecting and faithfully observing the law.

Moreover, for the establishment and maintenance of the Common Prosperity Region, multifarious desires will have to be satisfied, and for the smooth gratification of these desires, care must be taken to see that the necessary materials are always supplied adequately and opportunely according to the kinds and quality required. This problem involves the adjustment of very complex relationships within the Common Prosperity Region arising from the provision, assignment and distribution of equipment, means and materials for production and transportation, the circulation and control of funds, the allotment of workers to various trades and factories, etc. The desires to be satisfied are unlimited, but the possibility of satisfying them has its limits. Besides, the interests of the component peoples are delicately interwoven and sometimes at variance. Unless these complex relationships are adjusted and regulated in conformity with the actualities of the situation, the unhindered provision of materials such as are necessary for the satisfaction of various desires will be impossible, and the resulting collision of interests will give rise to antagonisms and discords. Due provision must, therefore, be made against the menace arising therefrom. It is therefore necessary to establish an economic order within the Region.

Thus, the establishment of at least three forms of basic order is imperative for the construction and maintenance of the Common Prosperity Region. Of these three forms of order, which are equally indispensable, the order of friendly accord is most fundamental. It forms the vital basis of the Common Prosperity Region. The legal order serves to reinforce this basic order against the menace of antagonisms and discords, while the economic order is required to fortify it to secure the Region from deadlocks in the supply of materials or from the menace of conflicts of interests. Seeing, however, that it is impossible to deal fully with all these forms in the present short article, I shall confine attention to the study of the basic order of friendly accord.

**Based on Sentiment**

What must be done in order to realize and maintain the order of friendly accord which forms the vital basis of cooperative existence? One point worth careful attention in this connection is that this order cannot be created artificially. That is to say, the relationship of friendly accord cannot be created by mere conquests or by the inauguration of trade relations. It must have for its foundation something higher—a sentiment of longing after what is natural or predestined, not mere goodwill or kindness which attends intercourse of some form or other. Goodwill or kindness accompanying intercourse is bound to end with the termination of this intercourse.

As for the friendly accord under discussion, however, it is deeply rooted in a relationship which is natural and predestined. It must nevertheless be noted that the existence of such a relationship is one thing and the prevalence of this loving sentiment is another. When this sentiment is actually in being, it is invariably traceable to this natural and predestined relationship. It is not a sentiment growing out of any intercourse newly opened; it is one which has come forth in its true color after having been estranged or eclipsed by certain circumstances. This feeling is centripetal by nature, or, in other words, it has the solid center around which a relationship of harmonious cooperation can be formed. It is true that a relationship of coercion and submission too has the pivot on which cooperation centers, but as the relationship in this instance is centrifugal, the party holding the central position has to exert power and compulsion over those in subjection in order to maintain cooperation.

The natural and predestined relationship which forms the basis of the Common Prosperity Region of East Asia may be considered in four divisions, namely, racial kinship, geographical propinquity, sentimental similarity and communal destiny. The general policy for constructing the Common Prosperity Region must, above all, be framed along the lines of strengthening these four factors and of deepening the consciousness of their potency on the part of the component peoples.

Referring, first, to racial kinship, how should it be strengthened? It would be too naive an approach to try to solve this problem by encouraging the mixture of blood among the East Asiatic peoples. That the mixture of blood will follow the construction of the Common Prosperity Region, more or less, is, of course, quite conceivable, and, indeed, intermarriage between two Asiatics is much more natural than intermarriage between Eastern and Western individuals. But such intermarriages should be regarded as a natural outcome of the tightening of the ties of friendly accord among the partner nations within the Common Prosperity Region rather than as the means of promoting friendly accord among them.

The aim in view should be to make the constituents of the new East Asiatic Common Prosperity Region capable, physically, mentally and spiritually, of discharging successfully their responsibility for developing the future destiny of East Asia. To promote this end, special care must be taken to see that all component nations acquire strength as nearly matched with each other as possible. To set up mechanical equality is, of course, out of the question. On the other hand, steps calculated to widen the disparity in strength between the rulers and the ruled such as were habitually taken by Western Powers should be avoided. What must, then, be done to effect the elimination of disparity and the realization of approximation? Three methods may be conceivable, theoretically at least, according to the standards to be chosen for effecting approximation in strength.

**Fixing A Standard**

The standard may be fixed at one of the lowest order among the peoples within the Region or at one of medium order or at one of the highest order. Needless to say, "approximation" does not mean equalization. Disparity of some extent must, in any case, exist, but it should not be great. No matter which standard may be chosen, a curve indicating disparity will be formed, but the choice of the standard will affect the height of the curve considerably.

If East Asia were to live, completely detached from the other parts of the world, the height of the curve of disparity might not matter much, for, in any event, each would have its proper place and peace and order be ensured within East Asia. In view of the prevailing and future conditions of the world, however, it is imperative that East Asia should maintain its dignified existence in the world by its own exertions, and this renders it necessary for the strength of all East Asiatic peoples to be enhanced, physically and mentally. **It therefore follows that the standard of "approximation" must be fixed at the highest point.**

**The question of how to deepen the consciousness of racial kinship claims our attention next. Two methods suggest themselves in this regard.** One is to vindicate and bring home the fact of racial kinship to the East Asiatic nations chiefly through researches and education. The other is to see that they realize this truth by actual experience. The former is very important as the basic method, but at the present stage of construction special importance attaches to the latter.

The exchange of promising young men not only for the acquisition of knowledge but for personal contact with the conditions of life in each other's country or the encouragement of extensive journeys within the bounds of East Asia so as to increase chances of personal experience of racial kinship may be recommended, among other things, but such things must necessarily be deferred until after the construction of the Common Prosperity Region, for undertakings of the kind are next to impossible in the existing circumstances. What can be done at the present juncture is for the Japanese citizens in all parts of East Asia to try to bring racial kinship home to the peoples among whom they are living by their daily conduct of life.

Lastly, we must consider the problem of how to demonstrate positively and concretely the significance of racial kinship. This problem is closely bound up with the question of how to make the composite peoples share in the work of constructing, maintaining and developing the Common Prosperity Region. As I mentioned before, cooperation of some form is possible even among the nations whose relationship is that of the oppressor and the oppressed or that of mutual exploitation of each other, but as cooperation in this case is compulsory, it is, so to speak, without its soul, and it can be maintained only by constant pressure exerted by the oppressor. Due to this circumstance, the scope of cooperation in this instance is curtailed drastically. For instance, under Western rule, the activities of the Eastern peoples were confined to the production of raw materials and foodstuffs. This, coupled with favored natural conditions of life, gradually engendered in them the habit of being content with merely living on from day to day. Such a habit of living on the part of the oppressed was, of course, very convenient to their domineering rulers, and the latter tried various measures to encourage and perpetuate it.

On the contrary, for the construction, maintenance and development of the East Asiatic Common Prosperity Region, its component peoples cannot be allowed to remain addicted to such a habit of living, for their active participation and cooperation is imperative, if the Common Prosperity Region is to be constructed, maintained and developed properly. Thus, the significance of racial kinship must be objectified in the nature and scope of cooperation and in its qualitative and quantitative improvement.

**To Awaken Labor**

It used to be said that the Malai people are naturally so indolent that they are incapable of intensive labor, and this allegedly indolent character was welcomed by the Western rulers whose principle of rule is to keep their subject nations at a low level. The policy pursued was, therefore, to leave their indolence alone and to import Chinese coolies into the country to alleviate the shortage of labor. Such a policy is, however, absolutely out of the question under the principle of friendship which underlies the construction of the Common Prosperity Region. One of the most important requisites for the construction of the Common Prosperity Region is, indeed, to inculcate the right view of labor among all peoples within it and awaken in them a strong sense of duty so that they may contribute to the construction of industrious nations.

Let us now consider the question of geographical propinquity. What must we do in order to maintain and strengthen the ties of geographical propinquity, to heighten and deepen the consciousness of this propinquity and to objectify its significance? I have neither space nor time to dwell upon this question at length, but I may say that the most important step to be taken in this connection is to improve all means of traffic and communication. The geographical contiguity of East Asiatic countries has been thwarted by the predominance of Western means of conveyance. The situation was such that, in terms of time, facilities and safety, it was far easier for us to go to Western regions than to go to certain districts in East Asia. Western communication thus conquered geographical distance and created artificial "nearness" and "remoteness."

To improve all means of communication within the Common Prosperity Region is to restore the natural "nearness" which as been rendered remote artificially. In order to heighten and deepen the consciousness of geographical propinquity, better facilities must be provided and greater encouragement be given for **travels for inspection** and other purposes **within the Common Prosperity Region.**

Lastly, as to **emotional similarity** and communal destiny, due note must be taken of the fact that steps to be taken to strengthen them, to deepen the consciousness of them and to demonstrate their significance are of high educational importance. No measure of educational significance can be expected to bring its results in a short time, though its effects will be very far-reaching, if carried out successfully. Sustained and constant efforts are imperatively required; attempts to reap good results quickly can only defeat their own ends. This rule also applies to the case of strengthening and fructifying racial kinship and geographical **propinquity. This offers a marked contrast with the step** to be taken **in regard to the establishment** of the legal order and the **economic order,** for in the case of these two **forms of** order, the desired results must be realized as quickly as possible, and the policies framed must be put into practice most vigorously. The right course to be pursued for the construction of the Common Prosperity Region is to carry out in harmony the steps which are of characters seemingly inconsistent—steps which are educational and gradual and those which, concerned closely with politics, require speedy execution—with due regard for the conditions actually prevailing.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA

### Reelection of Roosevelt Seems A Foregone Conclusion

(From Oriental Economist)

**Part I**

With the termination of the National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic, both held in Chicago, the former in the last week of June and the latter during July, the United States has entered a busy campaign season. "Busy," indeed, is too mild a term to describe the animation of the season, which is so spectacular and significant. It stirs up the people to the superlative degree because in the event of a new President being elected, a complete change in politics is liable to ensue. Often it occasions a thoroughgoing reversal of the political and social order. Even if the same President is re-elected and no great change results, the expectancy of the barest possibility of such changes is sufficient to arouse the spectacle which is beyond question the biggest in American political life. Excitement lasts nearly half a year, culminating in the election in November.

If nepotism is not so common in American bureaucracy as in some European countries or in China, "spoils systems" in party politics is characteristic and rampant in America like nowhere else. A new administration under a new President involves changes of all important and countless subordinate posts, from that of the Secretary of State who has his office next to the White House, down to those of party bosses in big cities and even of the "cops" patrolling in the slums.

The succession to the administration by the new President means the scrapping of old policies as well as of the existing machinery of the government which the retiring party had set up. It inevitably entails "firing and hiring" en masse on a nationwide scale. Therefore, the people's excitement is not altogether unwarranted, but why should we outsiders take interest in the election, which obviously is the concern of the American people? It is because of the part America plays in world politics with increasing audacity and arrogance. Its bearing on the war situation cannot be dismissed as business which the outside world need not mind.

The person nominated by the Republican National Convention is Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York. The Democratic nominee is, as was generally expected, again Franklin D. Roosevelt who has already served three terms. Though prediction is hazardous as yet, Roosevelt's re-election for another term seems like a foregone conclusion.

**Peculiar Features**

Every election in America has its peculiar features which react favorably or unfavorably upon one or the other of the candidates. Among such we may point out at least the following three or four as most outstanding:

The first, and by far the most important feature is that the election will be carried out at the height of war—a war without parallel in either its dimensions or its gravity, and which Roosevelt and his cohorts chose to designate as the "War of Survival." This is definitely advantageous to the man actually in power because the folly of changing one's horse in midstream is apparent to all. Unless his opponent succeeds in finding decisive and unchallengeable grounds which render the change of horse in midstream absolutely imperative, Roosevelt will be allowed to remain in the White House, as the mere plea of wartime necessity will prove sufficient to keep him in his saddle. True, Roosevelt won his last election by promising the people among other things that he would not send American boys to fight in foreign lands. Now, however, having drawn the nation into the war, he has broken his promise, but the people most likely will condone this in view of the precedent set by Wilson who won his first election for having kept America out of war, but to whom the people rallied in the next election as the President who would lead America to victory.

In wartime, as a rule, a conservative has less chances of popular support. Until recently, Dewey was known as an isolationist. It is only when the possibility of Presidential nomination became more or less certain that he adopted a new stand to back America's war efforts. In other words, he now supports interventionism, yet his attitude lacks the aggressiveness of Roosevelt. In this respect Dewey makes a poor showing compared with his warlike rival. Unlike in the earlier stages of the Pacific War when America was subject to nothing but ignominious defeats, the people have become more war-minded, seeing in the war an opportunity for political and economic aggrandizement. On this score, undoubtedly, Roosevelt runs a better chance than his opponent.

The second feature is that Roosevelt is running for a fourth term, in violation of the sacred tradition established by George Washington and honored since by all Presidents who succeeded him. On the surface, this would seem to count against Roosevelt, because so flagrant an infringement upon the very principle of democracy will not be tolerated by the upholders of America's traditions. Severest criticisms will be leveled against him by the press and at people's forums—and, in fact, infuriated groups in Congress are already raising vociferous protests in defense of what they regard as the unwritten Constitution of the United States, forbidding any man to serve more than two terms as President. To expect Roosevelt to stumble on this issue, however, is to err by overestimating the so-called "democracy" in America. Few people in the world cry louder than the Americans for democracy; fewer still violate it more callously than they in daily life. They preach democracy a great deal and practice it to some extent, but dictatorship is neither wholly unknown nor truly unwelcome to the American minds. At heart the Americans are hero-worshippers and admirers of powerful, dictatorial men. Dictatorship is widely practiced in the United States in the management of huge industrial plants, business, politics, and elsewhere.

**F.D.R. Firmly Entrenched**

If it is a crime in the minds of the American people for a President to serve more than two terms, Roosevelt should have been defeated in the campaign of 1940 when he ran for the third term. Having served for three terms, he is now firmly entrenched and his position is more secure than ever. And the people, after having duly re-elected him for the third time, cannot accuse him suddenly of inordinate ambition of remaining in office indefinitely. If the people of the United States command him to continue his office, as Roosevelt put it in his crafty reply recently, he has "as little right to withdraw as the soldier has to leave his post in the line." Quite likely, his candidacy for the fourth term will prove to be a "plus" element, counting rather in his favor than otherwise.

The third feature of this election is that Roosevelt's New Deal is on trial. This is definitely an issue to be fought out. When the Democrats seized power in 1932, America was in ruins after the catastrophic crash and depression. The New Deal Act was offered as an experiment for recovery and it was never meant to be a panacea for all time. The scheme, as some Americans put it in their terse language, was "to suck the rich and succor the poor." It was designed to provide relief and effect recovery in industry and agriculture primarily at the expense of the wealthy and by utilizing the resources in the country.

The N.R.A. and A.A.A., experimented at the outset, were declared "unconstitutional" by the Supreme Court and had to be tried afresh in some other form. Modified somewhat subsequently and enforced vigorously after 1935, the entire scheme of the New Deal has become a target of bitter criticism. From all quarters it has been attacked as wasteful and extravagant, inefficient and demoralizing, benefitting only certain classes of American citizens and detrimental to the rest. Applied for eight or nine years, the laws under the New Deal have begun to arouse wide resentment. Criticisms against them are no longer confined to certain regions of the country, or certain strata of the people. It is on this issue that the stern verdict of the people is awaited.

As the fourth feature of the present election, one may mention the striking contrast of the two candidates. By coincidence, both Roosevelt and Dewey were Governor of New York, which raises the question of who will carry the New York State in the election. Apart from this, there is little that is common to the two candidates. With the record of three terms of Presidency and by being the senior by 20 years, Roosevelt stands in the estimate of his supporters as a weighty national figure, mature with long experience and eminently qualified for the post, whereas Dewey is enjoying unusual popularity because of his youthful vigor.

**(To Be Concluded)**

## SONGS FROM PRISON

**By MAHATMA GANDHI**

For whom shall I harbor ill-will?
God dwelleth in all men,
All men he holdeth alike in his equal love:
By his grace, for this cause,
I will ever walk fearlessly on.